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**RIFOOBRAZUYUSHCHY ORGANOGENIC CONSTRUCTIONS – TRAPS -
COLLECTORS FOR OIL AND GAS****Tikhonova K. A.****research supervisor Yakunina O. F.***Siberian federal university*

Now the problem of searches of deposits of oil and gas in the collectors connected with organogenic constructions, is very actual as the fields created in a reef, often possess unique stocks and high efficiency.

The purpose of work is studying of conditions of formation of organogenic constructions and their role in oil accumulation under the influence of certain factors.

For achievement of a goal it is supposed to investigate genesis of hydrocarbons, methods and features of studying of organogenic massifs, a role of constructions in formation of oil and gas and methods of their searches.

For the first time the person started using oil in an extreme antiquity, and now it is impossible to present the modern world without oil refining products. Hundred things which we use in everyday life, are made with use of products of petrochemistry.

There are two theories of an origin of oil: organic and inorganic. However the majority of scientists are supporters of an organic hypothesis which is based on processes of transformation of the buried organic substance. [8]]

It was in the twenties established that with fossil reefs are connected an oil field and gas. From now on large-scale researches began.

When studying organogenic constructions it is very important to define, is the geological body organogenic construction or not. It is possible only on a complex of obligatory signs.

Research of borders of organogenic constructions with containing even-aged, spreading and blocking deposits allows to recreate a paleogeographic situation of an era of their emergence, development and dying off. Besides, clarification of distribution of different types of collectors, establishment and forecasting of possible traps (tanks) of oil and gas helps to conduct such research.

At research of buried organogenic constructions data of trade geophysics which gives the generalized characteristic of a lithology of the massif are widely applied. Studying of a core of wells allows to make a facies profile which shows lithological features of rocks and a condition of their education.

Kind of organogenic constructions are reefs which can be subdivided on: barrier reefs and atolls. Ancient barrier reefs and atolls, especially in North America, is, as a rule, rich oil collectors. [4, with. 110]

Primary reef can possess considerable porosity that does it by a good potential collector of hydrocarbons, but some organisms, for example sponges, can get in a body of a reef and replace the most part of its breeds, changing thereby porosity. At water temperature change, increase in speed of lowering there is a lag in growth of organic construction, so-called flooding of a reef. From – for lags in growth the reef can be buried under deep-water clays which will serve as an impenetrable tire, both for a porous reef, and for hydrocarbons.

Reefs are result of activity of the marine organisms living in a zone where water temperature promotes their intensive growth. Among the organisms, capable to form biogenic limestones, two groups – frame and cementator are allocated. The organisms, capable to create a basis (framework) of organogenic constructions are seaweed, protozoa, sponges, archeocyathids, coelenterates, mshanka, worms, mollusks. Cementatorami in the

past were Xing – green seaweed, строматолиты, some foraminifer, animals of various systematic situation with cortical forms of growth.

High efficiency of buried constructions decides by a favorable combination of a number of factors – tank existence on high collection properties, a reliable clay or saliferous tire and, at last, the high-bituminous deposits which are generators of hydrocarbons.

Tanks the rifogennykh of thicknesses have very specific steam space. Often with high porosity and permeability. Primary porosity is created, emptiness in internal cavities of fossils – seaweed, corals, brachiopods and so on, and also the intervals blank by a deposit between frame organisms. [3, with. 167]

Character of hollow space in organogenic constructions and the rifogennykh thicknesses very various, capacitor and filtrational properties of breeds can be very considerable and within massifs distributed extremely unevenly. Therefore oil and gas inflows from the wells, even close located one from another, can sharply change.

The oil and gas traps connected with rifogenny complexes, are very various. Allocate three groups of such traps: "reef"; traps in covering deposits and tectonic.

Among geophysical methods of searches of buried organogenic massifs methods of seismic exploration by the reflected waves on the basis of digital record and processing, the COMPUTER method of the general deep point (MOGT), the method of the adjustable directed reception (MADR), and also borehole seismic exploration and a high-precision gravirazvedka have broad application.

It is necessary to apply a rational complex of geophysical methods by searches of organogenic constructions. Only careful and comprehensive approach to the analysis of geophysical and geological results can provide success of searches and investigation of such difficult constructed objects, as buried reeves.

All this allows to speak about organogenic constructions, as specific natural tanks with peculiar collection properties, nature of placement and movement of fluids.

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